Practice LEQs

Period 1: 1200 CE – 1450 CE

1. **Comparison: Feudalism** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the social and political structures of Western Europe and Japan were similar.
2. **Causation: The Mongol Empire** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the Mongol Empire changed trade and communication networks in Afro-Eurasia.
3. **Continuity and Change: Chinese Governance** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the Song Dynasty maintained traditional Chinese political and cultural structures.
4. **Causation: Expansion of Islam** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which trade networks were the primary factor in the expansion of Islam to regions outside the Middle East.
5. **Comparison: American State-Building** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the Aztec and Inca Empires used similar methods of state-building and administration.
6. **Causation: The Delhi Sultanate** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the Delhi Sultanate transformed the social and cultural landscape of South Asia.
7. **Causation: Environmental Influence** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which environmental factors (such as climate change or new crop strains) influenced demographic shifts in Afro-Eurasia.
8. **Comparison: Post-Classical Trade Cities** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the development of major trade cities (such as Venice, Timbuktu, or Malacca) was similar across Afro-Eurasia.
9. **Continuity and Change: Post-Classical Labor** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which labor systems in Afro-Eurasia experienced change over time.
10. **Comparison: Southeast Asian State-Building** In the period 1200–1450, evaluate the extent to which the influence of Indian

culture (Hinduism and Buddhism) shaped state-building in Southeast Asia.

Period 2: 1450 CE – 1750 CE

11. **Causation: The Columbian Exchange** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Columbian Exchange transformed the demographics and environments of the Americas.
12. **Comparison: Gunpowder Empires** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Ottoman and Mughal Empires used similar methods to consolidate their political authority.
13. **Causation: Global Silver Trade** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the global silver trade transformed the economies of Eurasia.
14. **Continuity and Change: European Centralization** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the rise of centralized monarchies in Europe changed the relationship between rulers and the traditional nobility.
15. **Causation: The Protestant Reformation** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Protestant Reformation led to political and social instability in Europe.
16. **Comparison: Management of Diverse Populations** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Qing Dynasty and the Russian Empire used similar methods to manage their diverse populations.
17. **Causation: The Atlantic System** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Atlantic System (Triangular Trade) led to the restructuring of social and economic systems in Sub-Saharan Africa.
18. **Comparison: Resistance to Imperialism** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which indigenous or local populations successfully resisted European imperial expansion.
19. **Continuity and Change: Status of Women** In the period 1200–1750, evaluate the extent to which the status of women in Afro-Eurasia experienced change over time.

20. **Causation: The Scientific Revolution** In the period 1450–1750, evaluate the extent to which the Scientific Revolution changed traditional intellectual and religious authorities in Europe.